Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1806. [No. 1543.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

February 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

RECEIVED,

Per schooner FAIRPLAY *from* BOSTON,
And for Sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 boxes Mould Candles, of a superior quality
do. do. Chocolate.

IN STORE,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson skin } *TEAS.*
Russia and heavy Raven's Duck
Pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks Vidonia Wine—entitled to drawback
A few hogsheads retailing Molasses
Hogsheads and barrels New England Rum
Casks and boxes fresh Raisins
Mould and Dipt Candles
Chocolate
Liverpool coarse Salt
40 barrels Turpentine
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Bellona Gunpowder, &c.

February 28. d

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants to hire—one a very good cook, washer and ironer, she also understands every kind of house work. The other two are good spinners, and one of them washes and irons well and understands house work of every kind. They are hired for no fault. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 18. d3w

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by *A. Scholfield* and *Thomas Cooke*, under a deed of trust from *John Withers*, to secure John and M. Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If so, all persons are cautioned against purchasing so much of the same as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. tf

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage in business for the ensuing season, will do any Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet or dry goods for one half the amount of work contracted for.

R. G. LANPHIER.

February 19. d3w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron* I will expose to sale (for cash) at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock*,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

February 24. d3w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass.

R. T. Hove & Co.

Feb. 28. eo2w

JUST RECEIVED,

20 bags best Black Pepper
20 chests Souchong Tea
24 hogsheads best Surinam Molasses
50 barrels Beef.

FOR SALE, by
John G. Ladd.

March 6. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlais, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

22,000 lbs. first quality Caracas
COCOA,
3,200 lbs. do. Island do.
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
15 do. Logwood,
1,800 feet large Mahogany,
For sale by
R. Veitch, & Co.

ALSO,
A few pipes choice MADEIRA WINE.

February 24. d12t

Just Received, and for Sale,
1,300 SPANISH HIDES,
20 tons of Logwood, and
A few bags of Green Coffee.

The above articles are of the best quality, and will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,
30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion. *Five Dollars reward* will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22, d

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner FAIR AMERICAN, *from Antigua*,

Fresh Oranges of a superior quality,
Ditto English Walnuts, of do. do.
Ditto Shell Barks
Raisins,
Cocoa Nuts.
Sweet Cider, by the barrel,
Pickled Salmon, by the keg.

ALSO ON HAND,

Candles by the box,
Pork in barrels,
Flax,
Codfish.

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 28. eo7+

have received from Madrass,
Via New York
9 Bales of Piece Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams,
Nicomas and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,
Who has in Store,
1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaster, and
20 frails of Figs.

March 5. d

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual
Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

February 19. d

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and authorised by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued and now in prosecution against Thos. Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the 26th day of this month at four o'clock in the afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and to choose a new assignee. When and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm Oxley, *Assignee.*

March 5 d12t6th

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Lenos, do. do.
Tambored Lenos, do. do.
Lenos Veils, do. do.
Lenos Shades and Draygons do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawn
Gurrahs, Coffees and Bafras
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4. eo

To be Sold, at Auction,

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the house of *C. W. Jawson*, on King street, a variety of

Genteel Household Furniture;

Among which are,

A Mahogany London made Sideboard, Mahogany Tables, Sopha, Chairs, Drawers, &c. Looking Glasses, some Silver and Plated Ware, Books, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ALSO,

An English Fowling Piece, warranted equal to any in this country, with a mahogany case, containing all the apparatus for a sportsman: some Telescopes, and an excellent Thermometer.

Upwards of 1000 Pictures, and Engravings, by the most celebrated artists, with some of the Copper Plates, from which many more may be struck off. Among the engravings are a number of Portraits of the late General and Mrs. Washington; of the late Lewis the sixteenth; Doctor Franklin; Doctors Rush, Wistar, and Barton, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Westley; the late Countess of Huntington; and a great variety of Fancy Pieces: the whole of which were selected with care, and purchased the last summer in New-York and Philadelphia.

Philip G. Marsteller.

The pictures may be seen and purchased previous to the day of sale, on application to the owner.

March 5. d

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. called *PARADISE*, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling house and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Aisquith, on the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,
Trustees.

Balt. Feb. 14. eot15M.d17M

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust given by Spencer Cooper to the Subscribers, will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 15th day of March next,

A handsome unfinished Brick House and Lot,

Situated on Water-street 40 feet front, running back 125 feet, subject to 50 dollars ground rent. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Cook,
Jonathan Scholfield, } *Trustees.*

February 19. eotds

This day is Published,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
[*Price twelve and a half Cents*]
AN ORATION,
Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d February, 1806.
By Charles F. Mercer
A member of the Washington Society.
March 6. d

NEW-YORK, February 27.

COMMERCIALLY INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter just received from an intelligent and respectable correspondent.

ST. JOHN, *(Porto Rico,)* January 20, 1806.

[CONTINUED.]

The Spanish laws says, that in 24 hours after a prize is brought into port, a decree shall be rendered by the first tribunal, and if there is an appeal to the second, that appeal shall be tried and decided within 15 days. This provision, in the present as in almost every other instance, has been totally overlooked. Every art was first tried to entrap the captains and make them the instruments of their own defeat; and no means however fraudulent were left untouched, by which a corrupt judgment could be secured. One of these means is worthy of notice. Our treaty with Spain says that horses with their furniture are contraband. On board of these vessels were neither saddles nor bridles—Luckily, however, a vessel from Rhode Island came in with a supply of both, which were immediately purchased by the thrice worthy agent, Senor Don Josef Xavacir de Aranzi Mendi; and the captains, Tripp and Anthony, having certain information that it was intended secretly to convey them on board their vessels and afterward to call a search, represented their fears to the governor, and petitioned to have the hatches sealed, which was done accordingly, in a few days after, in consequence of this suspicion, or rather of expressing it, they were arrested, and, as they would not betray their informant, imprisoned during fourteen or fifteen days.

When every thing was prepared and perfectly ripe, about the beginning of December, a degree of condemnation was pronounced by the *corrupt* and *bribed* don Manuel Garcia, Auditor or Judge of Marine, against both vessels and their cargoes, without reserve. When this decree was presented to the governor, he, sensible of its in justice, & previously apprized of the venality of the judge, wrote on the margin, 'I can by no means confirm this sentence; I, therefore, refer it to the Auditor of War, in order that a judgment may be given more conformably to the principles of justice and equity.' The Auditor of War condemned the horses, but liberated the vessels and the remainder of their cargoes, throwing on each party their own costs. Of this sentence I have endeavored to procure a copy and send you a translation.—— Thus they now stand; their voyages destroyed; their vessels detained near five months, & not yet put in their possession, exhibiting the appearance of perfect wrecks; the state of the cargoes, or the plunder committed, unknown, but however great the loss, without any hope of redress or remuneration.

Let these few instances stand before the eyes of our countrymen, as striking examples of Spanish justice, and as proofs of what I said above, that if we have not suffered as much in Porto Rico, as in Cuba, we have neither to thank the superior excellence of the laws, nor the superior virtue of those who administer them.

It is not merely against the result of the adjudications in Spanish tribunals, that we have to complain, but against the slow and deleterious nature of their proceedings. With them every thing must be done in writing, and must originate with the governor. No oral testimony is received; no oral pleadings permitted. The accused is never confronted with the accuser; the defendant never heard at the same time with the plaintiff. The first step is always a petition to the governor-Intendant, in which the case is stated, and justice demanded. He seldom decides himself, but refers to the Auditor of War or Marine, as the case may be. Perhaps, after a detention of a fortnight or three weeks, the judge may decide upon it; perhaps he refers it to the other party; who applies by another petition, which is proceeded upon in a similar manner. Each answer or each decree produces a new remonstrance: and thus memorial follows memorial, answer follows answer, and decree follows decree, until documents are multiplied to a countless number, and the proceedings in a trifling cause swelled into an immensureable volume. The process in the case of the Patty would make a volume larger than Coke upon Littleton.

Having mentioned some of the effects of the Spanish colonial laws, as they operate upon strangers in this island, I shall, in as few words as possible, notice the magistrates whose duty it is to execute them.

Don Toribio de Montes, knight of Santiago, &c. &c. at present governor intendant and captain general of Porto Rico, with whom as I have already observed every legal process must originate, is a man whose intentions I believe are always good—who wishes to do right in all cases; but unfortunately he has hitherto been surrounded by a set of men, who with a very few exceptions are utterly unworthy of his confidence; who abuse the trust reposed in them, in other respects, and seem to consider it as part of their duty, and as a priviledge of their office, to deceive and lead him astray. He appears either to want resolution to cast them off, or penetration to discover their real characters; and has consequently the air of being insensible to the injury they are likely to do him, should he long continue to support their acts with his authority. I believe I may safely say there is but one truly worthy person, among the collection of those who fill the civil departments; that is, only one who has proved himself really honest.—The governor has the power of deciding in whatever matters come before him—but as this would be incurring considerable responsibility, it is what general Montes very rarely does, and in no case within my view has done. His manner is to refer to the auditor of war or of marine, or some times to the party, who as observed replies by another petition, which with the first is handed over to one or other of the judges, upon whose decision he possesses the right of imposing his negative. This right as in cases of the Polly and the Mary Ann, he will exercise when the necessity is apparet—and it is only to be regretted that he has not more frequently manifested his prerogative; for I am well persuaded that were the meanings of his heart seconded by a sound and accutely discerning judgment, injustice would not with so much reason be charged against his government.

Montes came to the administration of the affairs of this colony when they were very much deranged by the malversation of the former governor, *Don Ramond de Castro*, whose imbecility and venality were coequal. The finances were in utter disorder; and the recommencement of hostilities, by preventing the receipt of the expected and necessary supplies of money, has contributed to the continuance of the embarrassments in which he found himself and forced him into measures which he would not otherwise have adopted. The exchequer of the intendency is exhausted, the troops are neither fully paid nor fully watched, for want of the means; there is now owing to them half pay for four years. This absolute want of money, and the urgent necessity of deriving it from some source or other, was the true motive of opening the ports of the island to foreign vessels; from the duties on whose cargoes was hoped the only supply that could be obtained without forced contributions. To the same source may also be traced, in a considerable degree, the tardy and oppressive operations of the tribunals in prize causes. When a prize is brought into port, the first motion of the captor is to petition that the cargo may be sold; and as the king wants money, this petition (provided the captor is a Spaniard) is readily granted; because, when sold, the proceeds go into the Royal Treasury, and remain there until the final decision on the appeal, should any be made.—In the meantime, his majesty having the benefit of the cash, his representatives are seldom in haste to take it out of his hands.

The next person of consequence in the administration of justice is the Auditor of War; who has the right of passing judgement on all subjects, not relating to the department of marine, upon which the governor does not assume the previous right of deciding in virtue of his prerogative; to this judge there also lies an appeal from the marine tribunal in particular cases. *Don Francisco Diaz Ingoanzo*, who fills this important office at present, is a man well advanced in years, and may be regarded as a kind of wonder or phenomenon, inasmuch as there never has been alledged against him a single culpable action; nor has it ever been said that any decree of his bore the slightest tincture of corruption. Indeed, he is supposed to be that strange animal, a man above all price. He is retired, and somewhat harsh in his manners, though he wishes to seem polite; in his judicial proceedings he is regular; and is said to be well read both as a scholar and a lawyer; but however profound and erudite he may be, it is certain that he is not gifted with quickness of perception, or vivacity of intellect; things which perhaps can be better dispensed with in a judge than in any other public character; as it is not so requisite for him to see things instantaneously, as to see them correctly. Don Francisco Diap, is slow in his judgments, but when they are pronounced you see in them the result of a reasoning and pure mind, anxious alone to know and confirm the mandates of truth. The only failing which I know him to have, is a species of antipathy against foreigners, more especially Frenchmen, whom he cordially dislikes; and against whom, I believe partly through his suggestion, a decree of banishment from the island was some time ago, pronounced and partly executed. I cannot much censure the decree; for what reason has a Spaniard to like, but how many has he to make him hate; a Frenchman! Besides, the majority of French here are even worse than the Spaniards themselves—are idle, insolent, and as far as they dare be, turbulent; they are in very few instances men of respectable characters; most of them in the last war, and many of them in the present, having no other occupation than that of privateering. Therefore, although the French cry out against Ynguanzo, and abuse him, so long as I know this decree to be the only cause, I cannot join my voice to theirs, nor can I rank this among the crimes of that respectable and upright magistrate.

(To be continued.)

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. MIRANDA.

IN giving the following communication to the world, we do it with that caution which the subject of it is calculated to inspire. That subject is without doubt uncommonly interesting. The sailing of the Leander and her consorts from New York, the manner in which they were equipped, & the suspicions which were attached to them while they were in port, were evidently calculated to raise every thing about them, more especially the point of destination and the end of so singular an equipment, into objects of uncommon curiosity. Party spirit too stepped in to aid the natural impulse of the occasion. The federalists did not fail to seize upon the mysterious cover in which the plan was enveloped and to create the most extraordinary charges against the administration. The project of general Miranda, according to their representation, was either directly promoted or indirectly connived at. The federalists therefore enquired, to collect the materials for an attack: the republicans, to defend the administration. Under such circumstances, the expedition of general Miranda has become an object of considerable interest. Fables have been formed; conjectures have been offered; almost every one has been anxious to explain, but none has yet positively ascertained, the objects of this mysterious enterprize. The field of conjecture is yet open to the imagination and the race of monstrous absurdities is not yet ended. We shall not therefore presume to vouch for the veracity of a single fact contained in the following communication. The author indeed professes to be confident in the truth of his theory. He is an acquaintance of Miranda; conversant with his plans, and convinced of their reality. But this is an affair between gen. Miranda and *himself*. Far be it from our wish to make it a subject of contention between *us* and the public. We give it to them as it is given to us. We are the organs but not authors of the communication. It is put to the press under the persuasion, that if it will not enlighten by its accuracy, it may amuse by the novelty of the fable: and that whether it contains fictions or facts it may serve to invite the attention of the public to the future developement of the plot:

COMMUNICATION.

That Miranda has embarked at New York; that he has actually gone from thence, with the fixed design to emancipate his country from the yoke of Spain, is a notorious fact.

Standing alone, this might be deemed a project of a mere adventurer; but when we read the following short history of this man the mind must expand with wonder that it has been delayed so long.

So long since as the year 1767 there were five delegates from the provinces of S. America at Madrid, sent to complain of intolerable grievances; they were denied redress through haughtiness & pride, just as our agents were, before our disputes had ended by war. One of these delegates was intrusted to make certain propositions to Great Britain. Lord Chatham, who had formed a whole administration under a most solemn promise from the king, that he should have his unbounded confidence during life, embraced those propositions, gave the agent one thousand pound yearly, till the design should be carried into effect; he was paid his pension no longer than the lifetime of that administration, and the agent was along with the other four sacrificed to the resentment of Spain.

In 1783, Miranda who was born in Caracas, a city about twelve miles south of Laguira, made his appearance in this country; he is well known by many of our most eminent citizens, possesses a strong mind, and since his travels through all Europe he may be supposed equal to any man now living, as to intelligence and capacity, for the most important affairs.

His object has been nothing short, and nothing else, than to deliver his country from a most intolerable and humiliating bondage. When England fitted out a large fleet to support their claims at Nootka-Sound, Miranda was engaged to do more than aid them in those claims, but the expedition was abandoned; the cause may be conjectured but time only will develope the fact.

Disappointed till the revolution had created war, between France and Spain, he went to Paris became a general in their armies. That fatal defeat of the left wing under Dumourier, which he commanded, caused suspicions, that having come over from England, they might have been betrayed, but all the Americans in Paris, (among whom Tom. Paine and Jowel Barlow) gave it as their decided opinion that his principles were strictly pure, honorable and truly republican; he proved also that he protested against the mode of attack the night before the action, and that he refused Dumourier's pressing solicitations to emigrate along with him. He would have embarked with an army from France for the directory had it in view, but no opportunity offered till peace was concluded. Intent on some object he once more offered his services to England;——they were once more accepted and he was once more deceived.——When just upon embarking he found contrary to every previous and solemn compact, that Mr. Pitt meant conquest, and not the emancipation of his country. He renounced all participation in the expedition, rent his commission in pieces, reproached him with perfidy, duplicity and lies, and embarked for America.

It is unnecessary to say more than that the doors will be opened in three provinces now organized; they know our example and will follow it; no conditions remain with the government of England; all nations will be invited to their ports, none so much desired as our own; offers of fraternity and friendship will, if we are willing, unite this whole continent like the solar system, by one common attraction every part holds its due proportion in its own orbit, giving beauty and harmony to the whole.

The above sketch is to satisfy public curiosity; it is enough for the moment; as to the means, the place of destination, or ports to be first opened, it would be improper to say any thing farther; the plan is well digested; miracles do not come every day, and unless miracles does come, Miranda must succeed.

A FEW STRICTURES.

The preceding communication is without doubt extremely complimentary to the design and character of general Miranda. But it is incumbent upon us to remark, that there are other representations of a very different nature.

With respect to the *design* itself, some have ventured to suggest that the object of general Miranda, is not to liberate his country; but to commit a predatory excursion upon the coasts of South America, to sack the wealthy city of Buenos-Ayres, or to seize upon the treasury of Peru: while others have dispatched him on a commercial speculation, neither so honorable as the emancipation of his country, nor so lucrative as the seizure of its riches.

If the design of Miranda be really what it professes to be, some have gone on to doubt his qualifications for the accomplishment of his projects. They have called him an arrant adventurer; they have pointed him out in the history of the wars of France, as a disgraced and cashiered general; they have illustrated the incapacity of his soul by the repeated miscarriage of his plans. Few, like our commentator, have ventured to extol his "intelligence and capacity for the most important affairs."

But let his plan be ever so noble, or his qualifications ever so great, many have doubted the probability of his succeeding in the emancipation of his country. We know not, and our communicator carefully avoids to touch upon the point of his destination; whether it be Mexico, New Granada, Peru, or Buenos-Ayres. But in all those countries, difficulties would surround

him. The people are the devoted slaves of the clergy, in all the Spanish colonies, & the clergy are bound by their rich benefices to the present order of things. Their political prejudices are scarcely less obstinate than their ecclesiastical; they have no press among them; their oppressions may be great, but they have learned to be contented. The very monopoly of commerce, which prevails among them has the effect of shutting out another of the great means of improvement. Few strangers visit their country; and the miserable Mestee of Mexico and Peru, has no opportunity to profit by the discoveries of more civilized countries.

But why may not the Spanish colonies become as independent as the British colonies formerly did? We may reply, that their condition is different in two important circumstances. Not only was our people freer than the Spanish colonies are at present; as much freer at least, in proportion as the British government is more enlightened than the Spanish; but the government which was established in our colonies was much better calculated to give success to a revolution. The legislatures, which were previously established in our own colonies, survived the downfal of the British sovereignty, and were admirably fitted for collecting together the force of the nation. But in the Spanish colonies no such organization exists for the concentration of the public force. The whole business of legislation is in the hands of viceroys or other subordinate agents of the crown. Electors and elected, constituents and representatives are names without a meaning in the Spanish vocabulary.

These circumstances are strongly calculated to produce a doubt respecting the success of Miranda's professed enterprize, under the present state of the Spanish colonies. On this subject however, we are bound to speak with all the humility of doubt. We know but little of the present state of the Spanish colonies; the strength of the government, the character of its present officers, or its military resources. We know still less of Miranda's means or the resources of his adherents. If "*three provinces*" *are* already "*organized*," if Miranda is assisted, if not by the treasury, at least, it is said, by the *admiralty* of England; if three millions of dollars *have* been furnished by his American associates or English speculators; if success should crown his first exertions and the treasury of the king of Spain should fall into his hands; if the military force of that country be feeble, or its discipline imperfect; it is certainly probable that Miranda may become the Washington of his country. What we mean to assert is, that even if a "miracle does" *not* "come," still Miranda *may* not "succeed."

BALTIMORE, March 5.

The brig Neptune, Darnel, hence, has arrived at Antigua in 13 days.

Arrived, brig American, Houston 20 days from City of St. Domingo,

Left at St. Domingo 13th February, ships Stapleton, of Baltimore, on the coast, loading; Harriot, Harding, of Philadelphia; Fortune, Lifton of do. schrs Nancy, Taggart, of do. Rhode, Green, of Boston; brigs Mars, ———, of New-York, loading on the coast; ———, Bowen, of Rhode Island, loading on the coast; sloop Bersey, Randell, Baltimore. The sloop George, of Norfolk, Crowl, sailed in company with the American, bound to Baltimore. Laying at the mouth of the river, ship Redman, of Boston, bound from Demerara.

At Samara—Ship Phœnix, Warner, of New York, from Baltimore, to Trinidad in Cuba, captured by a French privateer, condemned; schooner Stephen, J. Parkins, by do. condemned; schooner Liberty, Randlet, of and from New York, bound to Trinidad (Cuba) cleared paying costs, captain at Santo Domingo; brig Mary, of Baltimore, condemned; sch's Eleanor Alexandria, do. Bellona, Adams, of and from Norfolk to Jamaica, captain and supercargo at St. Domingo, waiting trial.

The snow ———, captain Lawton, from the coast of Africa, bound to Havanna, with 110 PRIME Slaves, captured off Matanzies, waiting trial.

Schooner Citizen, James Ash, jun. of Philadelphia, captured coming out of Jacmel, bound to Jamaica, supposed to have been re-captured.

Passengers in the American, William Warner (late) master, and George Erich (late) owner of the ship Phœnix, of New York; James Ash jun. (late) master of the schooner Citizen, of Philadelphia; Wm. Poe (late) supercargo of the schooner Stephen, of Baltimore.

The ship Nymph, of Baltimore, capt. M'Kay, was at Jamaica, when the American left St Domingo.

For sale, or to let, on ground-rent,

Several Lots between the town and Hunting-Creek, some of which are under cultivation, with good substantial fences.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

February 28 2w2w.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Captain Houston of the brig American, arrived last evening from the city of St. Domingo, informs that an engagement took place at that port, on the 6th ult. between the French fleet from Brest, and under the command of Admiral Siegle, and the English squadron, believed under the command of Admiral Cochran, which ended in the capture of 3 and the destruction of 2 (one of which was the Admiral's) of the largest of the French ships. The French fleet consisted of L'Imperial, of 134 guns, Jupiter, 74, Diomed, 74, L'Brave, 84, L'Alexandre, 74, Felicite, 44, Comet, 36, and the Corvette Dilligence, 22; and the English force consisted of 9 line of battle ships and 2 smaller vessels. Previous to the engagement the French had landed 600 troops. The battle was vigorous and well contested on both sides for 3 hours.

Captain H. further informs, that 2 days after the action another English squadron of 13 sail arrived, and remained two days off that place, supposed commanded by Admiral Duckworth.

We learn, from a respectable gentleman, that the upper decks of L'Imperial blew up when she sunk, about 7 miles from the city; and that seven hundred souls perished on board. She is just off the stocks and was thought to be the finest ship in the French navy.

It being at a late hour when the American arrived, we were unable to obtain any further particulars of the action than the above—not a word, as to the situation of the British fleet; but, we trust, through the attention of some of our obliging friends, we shall be enabled to give a more explicit detail in our next publication.

(Baltimore American.)

Our readears will perceive, by our Journal of Congressional proceedings, that the great national question at issue with Great Britain has at length seriously engaged the attention of the House of Representatives.

On Wednesday the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Gregg's resolution for a non-importation of British goods was taken into consideration. As we shall give this debate, at as early a period as possible, and very much in detail, we shall at present but briefly notice its character.

It was opened by Mr. Gregg, the mover of the resolution, who took a rapid view of the outrages, insults and oppressions of Britain, which appeared to him to be parts of a system deliberately planned, and which would probably be perseveringly adhered to, unless the government of the U. States, should make a decided and spirited stand against them. A non-importation of her goods, a measure altogether pacific, appeared to him the best instrument of recalling her to a sense of her true interest.

Mr. J. Clay followed. He allowed, in their fullest extent, the outrages and injustice of Britain; but he feared that the contemplated measure, so far from inflicting any serious injury on her, would react more injuriously on ourselves, and that it could not for any length of time be adhered to. He declared himself in favor of measures, which though apparently less energetic, would, by forming a part of a permanent and practicable system, prove more efficacious.

Mr. Crowninshield took the same ground with Mr. Gregg. He said the outraged honor and violated interests of the country demanded efficient measures, not of a warlike character, but such as would convince Britain that much as we valued her friendship, we would no longer submit to the degredations accumulated upon us. He was for peace. He believed the present measure eminently calculated to maintain it. Not that he was afraid of war from the effects it would produce. For in war we should be more than a match for Britain. We should make more captures, her provinces would fall, and the debts of her subjects be at our mercy.

Mr. J. Randolph rose in reply about 2 o'clock, and continued on the floor till 5 o'clock. He pronounced the resolution a war measure, pushed forward by a spirit of mercantile avarice, calculated at once to expose the United States in her most vulnerable point, on the ocean; and to aid the gigantic strides of Bonaparte, by making France mistress of the ocean; to translate her from the ground on which it became her to stand, and to carry her into maratime contests; and to endanger her liberties and the constitution.

On *Thursday*, the debate was again resumed at noon, by Mr. N. Williams who spoke in favor of the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. Masters on the opposite side.

Mr. Smilie spoke next in favor of the resolution, when the debate was closed for the day by Mr. John Randolph, about 4 o'clock.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

From the New-York Gazette, of March 4.

Messrs. Lang & Turner,

I observe in your paper of this morning a paragraph, stating that I was on Saturday last arrested by order of the Government, and examined before the District Judge, respecting the destination of the ship Leander, &c.

The paragraph farther states, that my answers went "*directly to implicate the government of the United States in the fitting out of the Leander.*"

I think it my duty to state, that in this particular, you have been *misinformed*.

That I was arrested by order of Judge TALLMADGE, in a manner which I understand to be perfectly illegal, forcibly detained the whole day, denied the priviledge of Counsel, and obliged to answer questions which I conceived improper and illegal *is most certain*: but in respect to the government I acted with extreme caution—I was not so much pressed on this head as on others.

S. G. OGDEN.

Monday morning, March 3.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THE LION AND THE TARAPIN.

[*By a young gentleman of North Carolina.*]

BELLA! HORRIDA BELLA!!!

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

A famed Hibernian in this curious age,
Confined the king of beasts within a cage;
Keeping his majesty in *durance vile*,
From place to place he journeyed many a mile,
Travell'd thro' Rhoan, Halifax and Nash,
And pocketed a devilish deal of cash.
Commenced a gentleman, and taught a play;
He grew in grace with fortune every day;
As Tully eloquent, as Stentor loud,
Thus he harrangued the ever wondering croud;
"Come gentlemen, behold the sweetest creature,
"That e'er was modeled by the hand of nature.
"A spectacle to feast a curious eye on,
"Come gentlemen, *walk up and see the Lion.*
"All beasts confess'd his tyranny complete,
"And trembling crouch'd for mercy at his feet,
"No animal his peerless power withstood;
"He reigned the monarch of the Lybian wood;
"Sole sovereign of the plain—no odds he begs,
"Of any beast that walks upon *four legs.*"
"Ah!" said a planter "in our modern age,
"To see the mightiest monarch in a cage,
"Is no new thing—but by the immortal Gods,
"If you declare this Lion asks *no odds*,
"An animal I'll bring shall make him roar,
"And bath that visage with his royal gore,
"Make you the wager"—and behold what follows.
"Done," says the master, "for one hundred dollars."
Off went the Planter for his beast so keen,
All wondering what the Devil he could mean.
At length he brought, the Lion to oppose
What seemed "a fiddle that had feet and toes."
Here, boastful wretch, behold this *loggerhead*,
Who never from his adversary fled:
Sole monarch of the swarm, he fights his foe,
With certain skill, and conquers at a blow;
Shew him the royal Lion, and you'll see,
"He'll reverence kings, like prince Egalite."
Now for the fight the combatants prepare,
Now in the cage behold the advent'rous pair!
The scales of vic'try hanging in the skies,
Were there discovered by poetic eyes;
Wavering in doubt, unknowing to subside,
For *Carolina's boast* or *Afric's pride*.
Wise *Tarapin* beneath his coat of mail,
Took in secure his head, and legs, and tail.
So, when the wind blows hard, and thunders roll,
And tempests shake the world from pole to pole.
The cautious sailor sees the verging woe,
Furls up his sails, and drops his yards below;
Rides on the billows tops sublime and vast,
And scorns serene, the elemental blast.
Advancing firm—the monarch of the plain
Lash'd his long tail, and reared his mighty mane;
Held out his princely paw; and at one twack,
Extended Tarapin upon his back.
But free from pain, and without loss of gore,
The *Carolinian* found his legs once more;
Laugh'd at the Lions strength, and mock'd his frown,
And rose the stronger for his knocking down.
'Twas thus of old—poetick history shews,
Alcides fought, and thus *Antæus* rose.
Hark! from the skies a rattling peal of thunder,
The Gods and Goddesses look'd down with wonder!
'Tis a Land-Turtle with the Lion strives,
They never saw such fighting in their lives.
"Now, *let the Carolinian win*, JOVE said,
And shook the reverend honors of his head.
Whom JUPITER befriends must then prevail,
So smiling victory turns the dubious scale,
Leo, unknowing whom he had to fight,
Stooped down his head to take a nearer sight;
While *Tarapin*, firm, watchful, never fear'd,
Directly seiz'd his highness by the beard;
That is, so bit the lion by the jowl,
He could not disengage him for his soul;
Close as a lover to his mistress dear,
Close as the pillory to the rascal's ear,
Close as a miser to a bag of joes,
So close hung *Tarapin* to Leo's nose.
Soon as the master saw what come to pass,
Not Sancho grieved so loudly for his ass;
Not with more sorrow did the Trojan dames,
Bewail their *Hector* dead, and Troy in flames,
Nor trembling Frenchmen with more rage and fear,
At the last feat of general *Dumourier*.
At length to generous pity all inclin'd
With Godlike sympathy within his mind,
The great Hibernian eyed the fray as cruel,
In tears exclaiming, "Oh! my best! my jewel."
Then to the Planter turn'd—"Oh! my dearest honey,
"Release my Lion and receive your money."
The subtle hero liking well the truce,
Received his bet, and let the Lion loose,
Then to the mighty conqueror said, "yes; go,
"Enjoy your freedom in the vale below:
"O, may your bed of laurel leaves be made,
"And sweet magnolioes blossom round your head.
Amphibious victor! Tarapin divine!
"Yours be the glory, but the wager's mine."

COLUMBUS.

Richmond, Dec. 13, '99.

* *See a Tour through the United States,*" by one Smith. He thus describes the Tarapin; "I saw an animal crawl behind a rock, which I could compare to nothing but a fiddle with feet to it.

Will be Sold at Auction,

On Tuesday, the 11th inst.

The Sloop BETSEY,

Of Vienna,

Now lying at Scholfield's wharf, about 26 tons burthen. Terms will be made known at the time of sale. Any person inclining to purchase will please apply to the owner on board.

JOHN GORDY.

March 8. d3*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. 12w8t

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform any gentlemen merchants of Alexandria, that want a clerk, that I am at this time out of employ, and at a short notice would wait on them, well recommended from merchants I have lived with in Baltimore, and other gentlemen in the city of Washington where I now live. A line directed to F. P. and left at this office will be duly attended to.

March 8. 3t*

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing *Instruments*; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

	ds.	cs.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2	00
Do. Harpsichord,	2	00
If quilling do.	5	00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1	50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1	

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge*, according to the time and distance.

☞ As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. d3t raw tf

Philadelphia BEER.

The Subscriber has received, per captain Hand, a supply of BEER,

From the brewery of *Abbotts & Steward, (late J. W. Morris)* which from its quality he can particularly recommend.

J. Mac Leod,

King street.

☞ Oysters, Steaks, Relishes, &c. as usual.

March 8. eo3t

☞ I will thank the person that borrowed my *Lemon-squeezers*, to return them to the Bar of the Tavern.

JOHN GADSBY.

March. 9.

Just Landed,

From the schooner FRIENDSHIP, *and for sale by*
WASHINGTON PEIRCE, *on liberal terms;*
21 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
A few boxes Mould Candles,
Hogsheads Liverpool Salt,
5 barrels Cherry Bounce,
25 quintals Cod Fish.
February 17. eo

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay-Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2awt6t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS RICHARDS, to the subscriber, made for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Richards to *Robert T. Hope & Co.* will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on the 27th day of March next, on a credit of two, four and six months, with approved security, A TRACT OF LAND, whereon the said Thomas Richards now lives, situated in the county of Fairfax on the drains of Great Hunting Creek, containing 80 acres; also five and a half acres adjoining the above TRACT. And on the 28th day of March next, will be sold on the same credit with approved security, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria—A PIECE OF GROUND situated in the town of Alexandria, on the west side of Pitt street and to the northward of King street in the said town, this piece of ground has a front of 34 feet on Pitt street, running 44 feet back. THOMAS SWANN, *Trustee.*

February 19. 2awtf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. } [Feb. 3.] 2aw

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t eo

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated or their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizzinels, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivailed. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every articl. in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

Charles County Court,

August Term, 1806.

IT appearing to the Court, upon the petition of William M. Maynadier, for a commission of partition under the act entitled, "An act to direct descents," that Charles Alexander and Frances his wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah his wife, Robert Brown, Cecelia Gustavus Brown, Louisa ———, Richard Brown, Seniora Brown, Martha Launea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria his wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Catharine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown and William Brown, persons residents of the state of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of the land therein mentioned; and the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the said petition having made their return thereof as the law directs: *It is thereupon ordered*, That the said persons appear, by themselves or their attorney, in Charles county court, at Charles-Town, on the third MONDAY in March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the return aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be confirmed, and that the said William M. Maynadier give notice of this order by causing the same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alexandria, twice a week for the space of three weeks before the said third Monday in March next.

Test,
JOHN BARNES, Clerk.

February 20. 2aw3w

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
(*Price one Dollar.*)
A new edition with modern improvements on the
ART OF COOKERY,
MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, *by* ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller,*

An Examination of the British Doctrine, which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade, not open in time of Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 1, d

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, 24th February, 1806.

The following MERCHANDIZE having remained in store upwards of nine months, will be Sold, at Public Auction, at *P. G. Marsteller's* Vendue-Store, on the 25th day of March next; no claim having been made for the same.

Date when received in Store.	Name of Vessels.	Master's Name.	From whence imported	Marks and Numbers.	Description of Articles.
1804. October 1. 1805. May 21.	Ship United States. ditto.	Oliver P. Finley. James M. Speake.	Liverpool. do.	No Marks. 1 and 12	Two bundles Saddle Trees, each half dozen. Twelve Anvils.

CHARLES SIMMS, *Collector.*

FEBRUARY 26.

TO LEASE

For a number of years, a most valuable
MILL-SEAT,

SITUATED on the waters of the four mile run, in the Forest of Washington, and possessing very superior advantages in all respects as will appear from the annexed certificate.

"I do hereby certify that I surveyed and staked out "the scite for a Mill on the waters of four mile run, on "the estate of George Washington Park Custis, Esq.—"This scite has many great advantages, by digging a "race only sixty poles in length, and raising a dam of "two and an half feet in height, twenty eight feet fall "may be had, which is quite sufficient—if it was not a "great deal more may be had by extending the race 20 "poles further. Where the dam ought to be, is a solid rock, where the water falls twelve feet in the distance of a few yards. The ground through which "the race will pass, is very safe and convenient, and "where the Mill house ought to be erected, the ground "is well adapted for convenience and to save expence—"On the premises at a very short distance, there is stone "and timber of good quality, sufficient for all buildings "that can be wanted. This scite is about six miles from "Alexandria, a less distance from George-town and the "City, and one mile from the Great Road leading from "Alexandria to Leesburgh."

Given under my hand, February 15, 1806.
GEORGE GILPIN.

The above survey was undertaken by colonel Gilpin, at my particular request, he being a gentleman whose great skill and experience in Mathematics, rendered him peculiarly fitted for the task. Any further information may also be obtained from him.

To an eligible man, or set of men, willing to LEASE this establishment, the length of time will be enhanced. I will give all the Stone and Timber necessary for the erection of the works free of charge. I purpose building a Saw Mill, at soon as the race shall have been completed at which the sawing for the other Mill shall be done without expence. The stream is a very constant one as the neighborhood can testify, and there is no Mill above the present seat. Mr. Jacob Bontz, living upon the Leesburg road about five miles from Alexandria, will shew the premises, and give any further information that may be required.

George W. P. Custis.

Arlington House, February 24 tawjt.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of
CORN AND RYE.
Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room*
February 1. eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND,

ON the north-east corner of Cameron and Water streets, fronting 25 feet on the former and 60 feet on the latter, adjoining the property of I. Geiger, lately occupied by Mr. H. Nicholson. Any person wishing to purchase such a Lot may meet with a great bargain on application to

Frederick Shuck.

March 5. eotf

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